

Impact of Parenting on a Pre-teen Child with Social and Emotional Quotient in Mumbai

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Abstract:- An infant's social and emotional quotient starts off evolving in infancy and continues until adulthood. The own family is the oldest educational organization, casual in nature, that's professional first and main via pre-teen youngsters and herbal educational institutions. Mother and father are answerable for nurturing, annoying, defensive, and instructing pre-teen kids so that they develop and broaden properly. Parenting practices and the satisfaction of figure-toddler relationships are essential determinants of a pre-teen's social-emotional development. Supportive and responsive parenting fosters the development of empathy, emotional law, and wholesome social relationships in pre-youngster college students. Conversely, inconsistent or harsh parenting can lead to emotional insecurity, difficulty in dealing with stress, and traumatic conditions in forming effective peer connections. As for parenting it miles completed in numerous techniques which include examples, customs, recommendations, interests, and punishment. The manner dad and mom determine their pre-youngster children affects pre-youngster children's behaviors. The prevailing examination aimed closer to exploring the impact of parenting style on pre-teen toddlers with social and emotional quotient in detail. The fact without parental steering, the child will enjoy deviations from everyday behaviors. The role of parenting patterns on little ones with social and emotional quotient are decided to play an important part, a quintessential role, and is diagnosed as a highly useful problem in education, paintings, and mental fitness. Through elucidating the connections among parenting styles, emotional improvement, and resilience, this research goal is to contribute to an additional complete understanding of the multifaceted influences on pre-teenager scholars' psychosocial effects moreover thinking about the effect things incorporate parental warm temperature, communication patterns, place techniques, and parental involvement it also seeks to provide a huge overview of the complex interaction among parenting styles, social-emotional properly-being, and the potential to navigate adversity amongst pre-teen college students delves into numerous parenting patterns, collectively with authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful, and their differential influences on the social-emotional properly-being and adversity quotient of pre-teen students.

Keywords:- Parenting, Parenting style, Social Quotient, Emotional Quotient.

I. INTRODUCTION

Parenting is a crucial and influential detail of a little one's improvement, shaping their social interactions, emotional well-being, and resilience in the face of adversity. The pre-teen years, spanning from a long time 10 to 12, mark a critical developmental diploma wherein pre-teenager youngsters go through sizeable cognitive, emotional, and social changes. At some stage in this era, the placement of mother and father becomes even more essential as pre-teenagers navigate the challenges of identity formation, peer relationships, and academic needs. The concept of parenting encompasses a ramification of practices, behaviors, and the overall emotional environment that parents offer for their pre-teen children. It goes beyond the mere fulfillment of primary desires and extends to the nuanced strategies mother and father have to interact with their pre-teen student, influencing their social abilities, emotional quotient, and capability to cope with existence's demanding situations. Thus, parenting is more than raising pre-teenager children however transmitting an experience of proper and wrong under doctrine. As pre-young adults transition from childhood to youth, the impact of parenting on their social, emotional, and adversity quotients will become especially reported. Research throughout numerous scientific disciplines has consistently highlighted the great features of parenting in little ones' development. Theoretical frameworks emphasize parenting patterns, practices, and dimensions as key determinants of a toddler's intellectual well-being. Know-how of how parenting patterns, practices, and the overall emotional weather inside the circle of relatives contribute to the social, and emotional, quotients of pre-teenager college students is essential for designing effective interventions and assist structures. The standards of coaching on their family topics encourage several pupils to assemble diverse parenting models to shape contemporary tastes and existence. Values adjust the behavior of pre-teens with conceptualized "parenting". Translating nonsecular guidelines into parenting practices is a vital and progressive attempt to contextualize teaching. People have obligations to do worship deeds and manipulate their social existence and environment to be harmonious and rich. Based totally on those, the cause of schooling is to stabilize human bodily and non-secular elements through information getting to know and individual building, to construct a society that has

a superb relationship with extraordinary people, and nature. Own family plays a crucial function in developing someone to be a high-quality guy or woman. Pre-teen children need literate dads and moms who are competent in guiding their non-secular improvement and crucial existence skills to live on and flourish in the digital generation. The parenting version primarily based on family religiousness can be considered a useful parenting exercise due to the fact its objectives and behavior result in every aspect of religiousness. To preserve a dating with different human beings, dad and mom should exercise a few abilities in incredible communicate, follow prophetic parenting at domestic, and be a part of the parents' community. Dad mom and pre-teen children practice zero waste at home, a wholesome lifestyle, and live simplicity to defend the surroundings. Parenting fashion is a pattern utilized by parents and training employees in teaching pre-teen college students. The honor of parenting for pre-teenager students inculcates "Train your child because you will be accountable for his schooling, what training have you ever given him?" Education is higher than charity, a person who educates his child (with awesome training) is better than giving one sack of charity". Family parenting is step one in the direction of primary training for a child. Consequently, the dad and mom's obligation to their pre-teenager youngsters is not truly giving and pleasing their bodily desires, collectively with eating, eating, clothing, and so on. However the extra important detail is to train religious values to the pre-teen youngsters as early as feasible, due to the truth the non-secular education they acquired when they were pre-teens, will substantially affect their spiritual enjoyment once they expand up. In a family, dad and mom are idol figures for their pre-teen, and each gesture and behavior of the dad and mom usually gets excessive attention from their pre-teenager kids, even the pre-teenager youngsters are much more likely to mimic their parents' behavior. The principal challenge of the family for pre-teenager children's education grows to be the foundation for ethical education and a non-secular view of life. The character and person of pre-young adults are normally derived from their dad and mom and different circles of relatives. Based totally on the noted heritage, this research is performed to describe the idea of parenting fashion in shaping pre-teenager children's morality in their own families. He learns such things as communicating with me, taking walks, and the way to reap social norms in his own family. Therefore, the results of own family on all pre-teenager pupils' developments, among which motivation, become clean. Pre-teens, at a point in their lives, recognize that they'll be interacting with others. They can't stay on their own and want to keep in mind the desires, dreams, and expectations of others in addition to their private desires to be spoken back. Parents are an essential part of a baby's existence. How they act, something they say, and something they do in large components affects a little one's development from the instant they may be born. In step with psychologist Diana Baumrind, there are four kinds of parenting patterns (Parenting Patterns in Psychology, Brittany Olivarez). Using numerous techniques like naturalistic observation, parenting interviews, and plenty of different (Noor & Rosli, n.D.)] One of the most critical

factors that influence socio-emotional development is parenting. Satisfactory varieties of parenting are useful for cognitive and social development, whilst horrible parenting such as punishment and coffee warm temperatures are associated with disruptive behaviors in pre-teenager children and improved risk for psychopathology (Ong et al., 2018a)

II. NEED OF THE STUDY

The cause of this take a look, it is to find out parenting styles and their impact on infants with social and emotional quotient. Especially, the effect of religion, training, profits, physical and verbal punishment professional as an infant, and belief of childrearing on parenting patterns. The research specializes in the principle tenets of parenting in the way of life together with fatherhood, motherhood, pre-teenagers and dad and mom's rights and duties, and discipline strategies. Studies have constantly tested that parental behaviors have an impact on pre-teenager children's development. The fundamentals of parenting styles have been established using Baumrind (1966), Maccobs and Martin (1983), and Lamborn (1991). Baumrind (1966, 1968, 1971) conceptualized the term "parenting fashion," defined as the mother and father's general behaviors and tendencies carried out in an extensive range of situations in some unspecified time in the future of interactions with their pre-teenager youngsters. The researcher felt the need to undertake the prevailing observation as nowadays the students bypass on wrong path no matter the truth that fine parenting styles bring imbalance in their social and emotional quotient.

- To gain nice goals pre-teen kids develop anxiety and pressure as they enter the adolescent age. The skills required to be fulfilled in existence don't depend on how academically incredible a person is.
- It's also true that constantly fine human beings aren't the ones who are most fulfilled in their lifestyles.
- Emotional quotient can help you cope and navigate through the social complexities right from faculty to workplace.
- It lets you understand and get the paintings completed in tough conditions moreover.
- It's far normal human beings with terrific emotional quotient might be the leaders and pioneers in their situation.
- They may be able to gauge the right applicants for the right artwork and thereby gather success.
- Social expression: refers to the ability of the individual and his potential to verbal expression and participation of others in social conditions and talk fluently and efficiently in this example. Social sensitivity: refers to the man or woman's ability, sensitivity, knowledge, and focus of the norms and rules governing applicable social behavior.
- Social Adjustment: focuses on the potential of position-play and social self-presence.

Parenting style gives a sturdy indicator of parenting functioning that predicts a child's well-being in the course of a huge spectrum of environments and throughout several

communities of pre-teen children. Each parental responsiveness and parental demandingness are critical components of appropriate parenting. Authoritative parenting, which balances clean, immoderate parental needs with emotional responsiveness and popularity of little one autonomy, is one of the maximum ordinary circles of relative predictors of competence from early teens to childhood. But, no matter the lengthy and sturdy way of life of studies into parenting style, several troubles live awesome. Predominant among these are issues of definition, developmental change inside the manifestation and correlates of parenting styles, and the strategies underlying the advantages of authoritative parenting (see Schwarz et al., 1985; Darling & Steinberg, 1993; Baumrind, 1991; Barber, 1996)[(Darling, n.D.)

III. LITERATURE REVIEW ON PARENTING

Steady to Susanto (2015: 26), parenting is a sample of the interplay between pre-adolescent youngsters and parents so long as the kid is in caregiving. In the parenting approach, further to how dad and mom cope with pre-teen youngsters, it's also approximately dad and mom's ways of teaching, guiding, instilling area, and protecting pre-teen kids. Pre-teen college students are expected to be people who have adulthood according to the norms that are looked at in society in the present day. The undertaking of caregiving includes the attitudes of dad and mom closer to their pre-teen youngsters, it involves how suggestions are carried out, the techniques in giving items and punishments, the manner mother and father display authority, and additionally how parents pay interest and responses to their pre-teen toddler. So parenting is the way mother and father perform nurturing for their pre-teenager youngsters as a duty that isn't always changed by anyone, and sorts of duty because the smallest employer of a society quality varieties of parenting are beneficial for cognitive and social development, while bad parenting together with punishment and low warmth are associated with disruptive conduct in pre-teen children and increased risk for psychopathology [(Ong et al., 2018b). Parenting styles have viewed parental self-control as a single dimension that is high or low, but recent researchers have focused on distinguishing among different forms of parental strength of will. The primary distinctions have been made between psychological strength of mind and behavioral strength of will (Barber, 1996)(Özdemir, n.D.) In other words, it can be said that parenting is parents' style of being parents. Parents play an influential role in molding and shaping the behaviors of adolescents. From this perspective, Coste (2015) recognizes the work of Baumrind, a clinical as well as developmental psychologist best known for her work on parenting styles. Baumrind identified three parenting styles based on parental demandingness and responsiveness, which included authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting. Pre-teen delinquency is directly linked to the behaviors of parents they adopt to treat their pre-teen children (Coste, 2015)

➤ *Authoritarian Parenting:*

Baumrind first introduced the concept of an authoritative parenting style. According to Baumrind (1966), authoritative parents guide their pre-teen children in an issue-oriented and rational manner. Since the level of demandingness is higher in this parenting style, parents usually welcome effective communication as well as effective relationships between them (Piko & Balazs, 2012). Hoskins (2014) points out that authoritative parents display more demandingness and responsiveness by exhibiting more support towards harsh behaviors (Sarwar, 2016)]. Authoritarian parenting is interpreted as nurturing in a way that is compelling, regulating, and violent. Mother and father require their pre-teenager kids to take a look at all their desires and orders. If the child violates the order the consequences of punishment or sanction. Authoritarian parenting ought to have an awful effect on an infant's mental improvement. Pre-adolescent youngsters then will be inclined to now not be able to manipulate themselves and their feelings whilst interacting with others. Even not creative, not confident, and not impartial. This pattern of nurturing will cause pre-teen kids to end up confused, depressed, and traumatized. It is historically assertive, punishing, lacking affection, lack of sympathy. Mothers and fathers want to force their pre-teen youngsters to obey their values, and try to shape pre-teenager children's conduct steadily with their mother and father's conduct patterns and generally tend to minimize pre-teen kids' desires. Dad and mom no longer encourage pre-adolescent kids to be impartial, they generally tend to present responsibilities that may be too burdensome for pre-teenager youngsters, and pre-teenager kids have very confined rights. The function of authoritarian parenting is that authoritarian mother and father speak to their pre-adolescent children instead of with their pre-teen children and do not speak over with their pre-teenager children while making picks (Alegre, 2011; Baumrind, 1971; Grolnick & Pomerantz, 2009; Leman, 2005). This one-morning conversation no longer supplies pre-teen's area to specific their needs and does not deliver pre-teen kids reasons for his or her expectations. Authoritarian dads and moms can be labeled as worrying, anticipate an entire lot in their pre-teen youngsters, and are unresponsive to the pre-teen kids' needs (Leman, 2005)(Odame-Mensah et al., 2018).

The trends of authoritarian parenting:

- Pre-teen youngsters are required to obey the policies made by their mother and father and they should not argue with them.
- Mother and father tend to present bodily punishment to their pre-teens.
- Parents tend to provide orders and require their pre-teenager youngsters to carry out orders with no compromise.
- Dad and Mom are rejecting and emotional.
- Parents are stiff in mind-set.

Authoritarian parenting motivates pre-adolescent youngsters to become timid, introverted, quiet, do now not want to take initiative, likes to oppose, love to violate norms, have a prone character, are tense and like to

withdraw, are not assured in trying new topics, and is shy. Authoritarian parenting calls for the pre-teen to say the phrase "yes" without taking note of the opinion of the child.

➤ *Permissive Parenting:*

Permissive parenting takes area by giving freedom to pre-adolescent children. Pre-adolescent adults lose to do whatever they want. At the same time, mother and father care much less about pre-teen children's improvement. Infant care has a bent to be in formal establishments or colleges. This form of parenting can motivate pre-adolescent children to be selfish due to the reality that parents commonly tend to harm pre-teen children with clothes. Selfishness may be a barrier to the relationship between some of the toddlers and others. This pattern of parenting will bring about pre-teen children who lack social competence because of a lack of willpower. Permissive, is a parenting fashion that tends to offer freedom to pre-adolescent children with very unfastened management, pre-adolescent youngsters are left to their own will, as though to smash pre-adolescent kids excessively, constantly meet the pre-adolescent kid requests, and dad and mom do no longer adjust much. Mother and father do not communicate the policies to pre-teen kids, erratically instill subjects, but heat enough for their pre-adolescent children. Permissive parenting is characterized by the usage of lack of management, steorage for pre-adolescent children is not an awful lot executed. They're a form of free and loose dad and mom. The effect of a permissive upbringing will make pre-teens who behave wildly without control, ignorant, pre-teen kids free to behave at will, now not regularly speak, pre-adolescent children will not obey and oppose the policies, lack self-notion, lose control, predisposed to be aggressive, impulsive and have no reason. One-of-a-kind outcomes are below-superior pre-teens, dependency, and disappointment, chaotic person, continually suspicious of others, hard to cooperate with, hasn't any sympathy for mother and father, feelings are volatile, constantly enjoy upset. Permissive parenting is negatively related to better instructional achievement, this is most probably the result of the dad and mom's lack of management and subject over their pre-teen kids. Most people of young pre-adolescent children, if left to pick between paintings and play are likely to choose 'play'. Consequently, the permissive discerns non-punitive and accepting method closer to their pre-adolescent kids' desires (Baumrind, 1966) does now not help the pre-adolescent children in constructing an appropriate educational basis but, as a substitute, harms their capacity for educational achievement (Payne & Payne, 2013)

The traits of permissive parenting

- Parents are plenty much less likely to reprimand their pre-adolescent youngsters whilst they're in a problem or threat. Mother and father moreover provide very little guidance and direction to their pre-adolescent kids.
- Mothers and fathers are more likely to be aware of the fabric goals of their pre-adolescent children.
- Dad and mom supply very big freedom to pre-teens and inspire pre-teen youngsters to regulate themselves, with no course from the guidelines and norms of dad and mom.

➤ *Democratic / Authoritative Parenting*

This upbringing, the undertaking of dad and mom gives freedom and guidance to pre-teens. Pre-teen children can expand certainly and be able to be part of harmoniously with their dad and mom. Pre-adolescent kids can be open, practical because of -the way they communicate. At the same time, parents are goal, considerate, and deliver awesome encouragement to their pre-adolescent youngsters. This democratic upbringing encourages the position of households in Parenting Pre-adolescent children to be unbiased, in a position to conquer their troubles, no longer be depressed, behave properly within the surroundings, and be able to carry out properly. This sample of nurturing is usually recommended for the mother and father. Democratic mothers and fathers who have parenting democrats are usually warm and near pre-adolescent youngsters, factor out clean necessities to their pre-adolescent adults, observe and speak regulations strictly and in reality, do not like disobedient pre-adolescent kids, do no longer hesitate to apply bodily punishment within wonderful limits constantly if the kid makes mistakes over and over, and gives rewards at the same time as getting achievements and giving assist if the kid conducts constructive sports. Parenting style can also promote high first-class attitudes in the direction of schooling or a higher educational self-efficacy to influence the cause to obtain pinnacle grades and sooner or later affect academic final results. Indeed, many research have shown that parenting styles can assist foster the development of healthy psychosocial abilities which in turn affect scholastic standard performance Pre-teen youngsters from authoritative mothers and fathers were discovered to have better self-efficacy beliefs as compared to children from authoritarian and permissive parents (Aghi et al., 2021)

The characteristics of democratic parenting:

- Parents deliver freedom and responsibility to their pre-adolescent children to select and take actions that they count on are pinnacle.
- Have a responsive mindset to the kid's abilities.
- Encouraging pre-teen children to explicit their freedom of movement and opinion.
- Giving motives to pre-adolescent children about the results of bad deeds and the effects of accurate deeds.
- Provide rewards for each fulfillment obtained through the kid.

Democratic sample calls for additional strength for dad and mom, because of the reality parents have to commonly deliver areas for pre-adolescent kids to explicit themselves. Dad and mom's lack of strength in watching for their pre-adolescent child's tasks will motivate mother and father to become authoritarian based totally on this, it may be understood that, in essence, parents with democratic parenting prioritize the wishes of their pre-adolescent children.

➤ *Uninvolved / Neglectful Parenting*

Uninvolved parenting, sometimes referred to as neglectful parenting, is a style characterized by a loss of responsiveness to a toddler's needs. Uninvolved parents have few to no desires in their pre-teen children and they

may be frequently detached, dismissive, or maybe neglectful. Uninvolved mothers and fathers tend to position extra strive into exceptional elements in their lives on the price of their households. As a result, pre-youngster children normally feel disregarded and disconnected. They will be conscious that they're capable of escaping with more than their friends, but this comes on the charge of now not having a supportive discern who they might flip to for assistance. To special humans, uninvolved mothers and fathers seem neglectful, indifferent, and uncaring. Baumrind (1971) recommended that Neglectful mothers and fathers do not display any degree of responsiveness or warm temperature, nor do they exercise any diploma of manipulation or demandingness. [(Kapoor & Kapoor, n.D.)]

Traits of an uninvolved determiner encompass:

- Lack of love and affection
- Little interest in pre- youngsters' lives
- Now not spending time with pre-youngster children
- Acting bloodless and remote
- Little to no needs or expectancies of pre-teen behavior
- Failing to provide outcomes for awful behavior
- Failing to offer reward or reinforcement for the unique behaviour
- No longer thinking about pre-teen children's opinions whilst making choices
- Providing little steering to pre-youngster children
- Every loss of hobby in family lifestyles.

Consistent with this view, the motive of parenting is an effort to prepare the generations in the bodily, logical, and religious components. In detail, its miles are divided into 3 elements, amongst others. Prepare and develop individuals who system continuously from start to death. Additives that are organized and grown include a frame, thoughts, and spirit comprehensively. Training and increase are directed so that pre-teenager youngsters come to be humans who are beneficial and powerful for themselves and his or her human beings and get a great existence.

IV. CONCEPTUAL DEFINITION

➤ *Parenting :*

Parenting is a technique of raising, selling, and supporting the physical, emotional, social, and cognitive improvement of an infant to adulthood and in the course of the lifespan.

➤ *Parenting style:*

Parenting style is conceptualized as a constellation of attitudes or a pattern of parental authority toward the child which might be conveyed to the kid, developing the emotional context for the expression of determined behavior.

➤ *Authoritarian parenting:*

Is a very strict parenting style. It locations high expectancies on pre-teenager children with little responsiveness.

➤ *Permissive parenting:*

Is a kind of parenting style characterized by low demands with excessive responsiveness?

➤ *Democratic/Authoritative parenting:*

In this parenting fashion, the dad and mom are nurturing, responsive, and supportive, however, set employer limits for their pre-youngster kids.

➤ *Uninvolved /neglectful parenting:*

A fashion of parenting in which parents don't reply to their toddler's desires or dreams past the fundamentals of meals, garb, and shelter.

➤ *Social Quotient:*

Social quotient is the capability to understand oneself and to understand others. The social quotient is observed and develops from experience with humans and learning from fulfillment and screw-ups in social settings. Social quotient is the capability to recognize your personal and others' actions. It's additionally called "tact" "not unusual enjoy", or "street smarts". It's a way an important interpersonal ability as a way to help individuals attain all factors in their lives. The social quotient in line with the authentic definition of Edward Thorndike is "the capacity to understand and control ladies and men, boys and girls, to behave accurately in human family members".

➤ *Emotional Quotient:*

Emotional quotient (EI) is most often defined due to the fact the capacity to perceive, use, apprehend, control, and manage feelings. People with excessive emotional quotients can apprehend their private emotions and people of others, use emotional statistics to process their daily thinking and behaviors, decide among specific emotions and label them correctly, and regulate feelings to evolve to environments.

Emotional Quotient is the gadget of mastering to recognize our very personal feelings (self-focus), getting to know to understand the feelings of others (empathy), gaining talent in excellent emotional responses in oneself, and the functionality to inspire oneself in the area of ready on course or place from others (self-management), and recognizing and accepting the emotional responses of others (social cognizance and relationship manipulate). Salovey and Meyer, (1990).

V. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

- Parenting: The operational definition of parenting style is the sort and quantity of movement taken that purpose improvement of a baby via area, guide, and encouragement and being a feature-version.
- Parenting fashion: A parenting fashion is a pattern of behaviors, attitudes, and strategies that a discern uses while interacting with and elevating their child.
- Social quotient: Interacting effectively with others in diverse contexts.
- Emotional quotient: Self-perception & and the ability to modify or manipulate one's reactions to experience.

- Self-reputation: awareness about oneself.
- Self-management, additionally known as “strength of mind” or “self-law,” is the capacity to adjust one’s feelings, mind, and behaviors correctly in one-of-a-kind conditions.
- Empathy: the capability to enjoy a distinct person’s emotions, coupled with the ability to imagine what a person else might be questioning or feeling.
- Social focus and courting management: dealing with feelings in others; social competence and social competencies.
- Secondary School students:-Students of a school.

➤ Variables

- Independent variables: parenting, Social quotient, emotional quotient.
- Dependent variables, Gender, Age, Self-focus, the strength of will, empathy.

➤ Aim Of The Study

- To observe the effect of Parenting among secondary school students in Mumbai.
- To have a look at the impact of Parenting with Social Quotient among pre-teen students in Mumbai.
- To look at the impact of Parenting with Emotional Quotient students in Mumbai.
- To examine Self-consciousness amongst pre-teen students in Mumbai.
- To check the relationship among Parenting fashion on pre-teenager kids with Social and Emotional quotient among pre-teen students of Mumbai.

➤ Objective of the Study

- To study the impact of Parenting among students in Mumbai.
- To look at the effect of parenting styles on emotional quotient
- To look at the parenting patterns and examine the parenting style that deals with parenting.
- To study the effect of Parenting on toddlers with social and emotional quotient amongst secondary school students in Mumbai.
- To examine the relationship between parenting style on baby with Social and Emotional quotient among school students of Mumbai.

➤ Hypothesis of the Study

- There’s no big distinction in parenting among V-VI affiliated school students in Mumbai based totally on gender.
- There is no extensive difference within the Social and Emotional Quotient (self-recognition, willpower, Empathy) among V-VI students in Mumbai primarily based mostly on the Socio-monetary recognition of school students.
- There may be no huge difference in the impact of Parenting on toddlers with Social and emotional quotient among V-VI enormous school students in Mumbai based totally on the form of school-

✓ Aided faculties

✓ Unaided faculties

- There may be no big courting amongst social and emotional quotient amongst V-VI standard students in Mumbai.

➤ Design Of The Study

• Methodology

For this look the researcher will use a descriptive survey approach to take a look at the effect of Parenting amongst the school students on the subject of Social and Emotional quotient.

➤ •Sample Of The Study

The data will be collected from V-VI standard students affiliated with the State Board from Mumbai. To ensure valid and accurate results Simple Random Sampling method will be used to select the sample. The sample size will be 400 students.

➤ Tool for the Study

The readymade questionnaire will be used for Parenting Style. A standardized tool will be used to determine the impact of Parenting on a child with the Social and Emotional quotient of the student.

- Personal Data Questionnaire
- Multi-Dimensional Parenting Scale (MDP-Scale).

➤ Data Collection

Data will be collected from Co-Education schools, girls' Schools, and Boys' Schools in Mumbai.

VI. DELIMITATION

- The look consists of records from the simplest English medium schools. Vernacular medium university students are not taken into consideration.
- The observation includes records from preferred V-VI students most effectively.
- The look at is constrained to Secondary faculties of Mumbai.
- The look-at is restricted to Schools affiliated with the Maharashtra country Board. Special forums like ICSE, CBSE, and IB, etc. Have not been studied.
- There’s an impact of parenting on little ones with Social and emotional quotient. The notion of instructors, management, main, and parents isn't taken into consideration.
- As there may be no time constraint the records accrued could not be triangulated with one-of-a-kind gear like an interview.

VII. LIMITATION

- The tool used for you to acquire statistics is a near-ended questionnaire. This may someday result in curbing the liberty of the dad and mom to express themselves
- The opposite factors like motivations, fatigue, and interest additionally affect the effectiveness of the tool.

- The tool without issues available utilized by the researcher might be constrained through itself as students might probably produce other expectations besides the manner its miles protected inside the tool.
- The study was restricted to a series of facts from Secondary schools of Mumbai relying upon the permission granted with the useful resource of the Principals of these schools.
- Additionally the conclusions have been limited to the variety of faculty, School students parents present at the time of data collection.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Effective parenting plays a critical role in shaping the social and emotional development of pre-teen children in Mumbai. The significance of parents' nurturing guidance and support during this pivotal stage cannot be overstated. Research consistently underscores the advantages of an authoritative parenting style, marked by open communication, warmth, and clearly defined boundaries. Children raised in such environments often exhibit resilience, empathy, and strong interpersonal skills. Conversely, neglectful or overly authoritarian parenting approaches can hinder a child's emotional growth and contribute to social challenges. Given the influence of cultural values and societal norms on parenting practices in Mumbai, parents need to blend traditional values with contemporary insights into child development. Prioritizing empathy, understanding, and positive reinforcement can help pre-teen children navigate Mumbai's diverse social landscape. Recognizing the pivotal role of parenting underscores the importance of equipping parents with resources, support networks, and education to foster nurturing and empowering environments for their children. By embracing the principles of authoritative parenting, parents in Mumbai and elsewhere can promote the holistic development of their pre-teen children, laying the groundwork for their future success and well-being. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the varied perceptions regarding different parenting styles, highlighting the need to acknowledge the intricate interplay between these styles and pre-teens' psychosocial development. Tailoring interventions and educational programs to address challenges associated with various parenting styles may prove crucial. Additionally, further qualitative research could provide deeper insights into individuals' subjective experiences, enhancing our understanding of the complexities involved in parenting and its impact on pre-teens' social-emotional and adversity-related outcomes.

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